

BookletChartTM

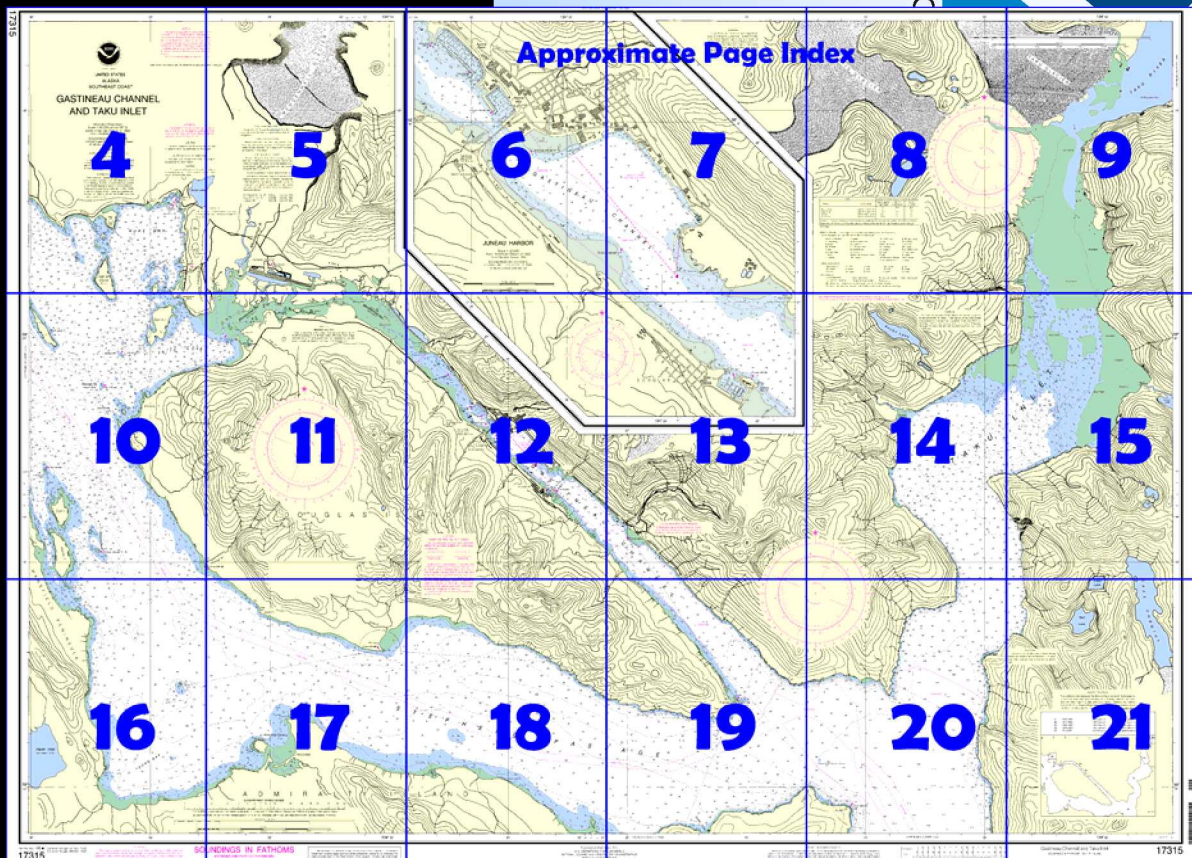
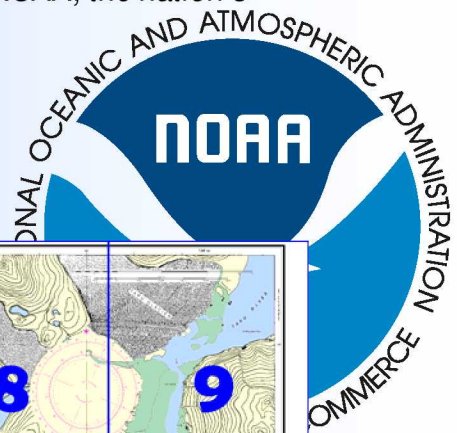
Gastineau Channel and Taku Inlet

(NOAA Chart 17315)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 8, Chapter 9 excerpts]

(12) **Glacial ice** in varying quantities is prevalent in Icy Strait and Cross Sound throughout the year. The ice comes from Glacier Bay, and most of it is usually found at Glacier Bay entrance and from there to Inian Islands. It is quite thick in Cross Sound, and ice has been seen 10 to 15 miles seaward of Cape Spencer and as far E as Point Augusta. The pieces are large enough to make them dangerous to navigation. Ice at times piles up heavily along the shore from Point Adolphus

to Eagle Point.

(114) **Point Arden** is a rocky bluff on the W side of Stephens Passage about 3.5 miles N of Grand Island and 11.2 miles from Juneau. **Point Arden Light** (58°09'33"N., 134°10'41"W.), is 50 feet (15.2 m) above the water.

(115) **Taku Inlet**, on the E side of Stephens Passage, has its entrance about 2.7 miles NE of Point Arden Light. The inlet is about 15 miles long from **Bishop Point**, the W entrance point, to Taku Glacier at its head.

(121) **Jaw Point** is the prominently projecting point on the E shore about 5.5 miles within the entrance; there are high cliffs on the E shore S of it.

Flat Point is on the W shore 3 miles N of Jaw Point. **Greely Point**, on the E shore, 4 miles S of Jaw Point, is distinguished by its reddish-brown color.

(122) **Sunny Cove** is on the W side of the inlet about 4 miles above **Cooper Point**, which is reddish-brown.

(123) **Taku Point** is on the E shore S of the mouth of Taku River and 4.5 miles N of Flat Point.

(124) **Norris Glacier** is on the W side of Taku Inlet, about 4.5 miles N of Flat Point.

(126) **Taku Glacier**, the discharge of which is blamed for filling in the head of the inlet, is almost the only one of all Alaska's glaciers that is still advancing.

(128) Small craft should exercise caution when maneuvering in shoal water especially off Sunny Cove, Annex Creek Power Station, and off **Turner Creek** on the E side of Taku Inlet.

(129) **Gastineau Channel**, separating Douglas Island from the mainland, extends NW for 13 miles from Stephens Passage, and then W for 2.5 miles to Fritz Cove. The section of the channel from **Salmon Creek** NW for about 2 miles is marked by seasonal buoys.

(133) **Marmion Island**, about 300 yards to the NE of Point Tantallon, the SE point of Douglas Island and the SW point of the SE entrance to Gastineau Channel is small, flat-topped, and bushy. **Marmion Island Light** (58°11'55"N., 134°15'25"W.), is 50 feet (15.2 m) above the water.

(135) **Sheep Creek** Flat, 4.5 miles above Marmion Island and close S of Thane, on the E side of Gastineau Channel, extends 0.25 mile across the channel from the mouth of Sheep Creek and bares.

(136) **Thane** is a residential section of the borough of Juneau on the NE side of Gastineau Channel, 5 miles from Stephens Passage.

(137) **Juneau Isle**, a small wooded promontory opposite the S edge of Douglas, is connected to Douglas Island by a roadway.

(138) **Douglas** is a residential section of the borough of Juneau on the SW side of Gastineau Channel, about 6.5 miles from Stephens Passage.

(141) **Douglas Boat Harbor**, on the inshore side of Juneau Isle, has a Federal project depth of 12 feet.

(143) The delta off the mouth of **Lawson Creek**, about 0.8 mile NW of Douglas, is marked by a light.

(145) **Juneau**, the State capital of Alaska, is a thriving city. The city's primary commerce is in containerized cargo, fish and fish products, petroleum products, and tourism.

(147) The approach through Fritz Cove and **Mendenhall Bar** from the NW is narrow, shallow, and seasonally marked to show the best water; this approach should be attempted only during high water.

(188) **False Arden** is a prominent point 1 mile WNW of Point Arden.

(189) **Douglas Island**, between Stephens Passage and Gastineau Channel, is large and wooded.

(190) **Point Tantallon**, a timbered point with a rocky beach, is at the SE extremity of Douglas Island. **Icy Point** is 0.6 mile W of Point Tantallon.

(191) **Point Hilda**, the W point of a large bight, is about 8 miles to the W of Point Tantallon. **Point Hilda Light** (58°13'02"N., 134°30'23"W.), is 20 feet (6.1 m) above the water.

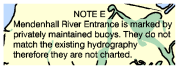
(192) **Inner Point**, marked by a daybeacon, is 2.8 miles W of Point Hilda. **Middle Point**, 4.3 miles WNW of Point Hilda, is marked by a light; a shoal extends 0.2 mile off the point.

(194) **Point Young** (58°11.6'N., 134°33.7'W.) is on the S side of Stephens Passage about 12.2 miles W of Point Arden.

(195) **Admiralty Cove** is on the S side of Stephens Passage W of Point Young.

(197) **Young Bay** is the broad bight in the S shore of Stephens Passage W of Point Young. **Scull Island**, a grass-covered rock 53 feet high with deep water around it, is in the middle of the entrance.

Table of Selected Chart Notes



Corrected through NM Nov. 25/06
Corrected through LNM Nov. 14/06

NOTE C
Numerous uncharted mooring buoys are located in the northeast corner of Auke Bay.

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat.58°18'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

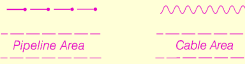
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION
Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ◐ (Approximate location)

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Mt. Robert Barron, AK KZZ-87 162.450 MHz
Cape Fanshaw, AK KZZ-88 162.425 MHz
Juneau, AK WXJ-25 162.550 MHz

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.189" southward and 6.395" westward to agree with this chart.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
Differences of as much as 5° from the normal variation have been observed in Gastineau Channel in the vicinity of Latitude 58°15' N.

NOTE B
The mud flat in front of Taku Glacier is expanding rapidly to the southwest. Nineteen ninety-seven survey data reveal that extensive shoaling has occurred from Jaw Point to Davidson Point and is expected to continue. Passage through this area should not be attempted without local knowledge.

NOTE D
MENDENHALL BAR
Due to shoaling in this area, mariners are cautioned to attempt passage only at high water with local knowledge. Between Buoy "7" and Daybeacon "14", unlighted buoys are used to mark the channel from April 1 to October 15.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| AERO aeronautical | G green | Mo morse code | R TR radio tower |
| Al alternating | IQ interrupted quick | N run | Rot rotating |
| B black | Iso isophase | OBSC obscured | s seconds |
| Bn beacon | LT HO lighthouse | Oc occulting | SEC sector |
| C can | M nautical mile | Or orange | St M statute miles |
| DIA diaphone | m minutes | Q quick | VQ very quick |
| F fixed | MICRO TR microwave tower | R red | W white |
| Fl flashing | Mkr marker | Ra Ref radar reflector | WHS whistle |
| | | R Bn radiobeacon | Y yellow |

Bottom characteristics:

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Bds boulders | Co coral | gy gray | Oys oysters | so soft |
| bk broken | G gravel | h hard | Rk rock | Sh shells |
| Cy clay | Gr grass | M mud | S sand | sy sticky |

Miscellaneous:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| AUTH authorized | Obstn obstruction | PD position doubtful | Subm submerged |
| ED existence doubtful | PA position approximate | Rep reported | |

① Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

| TIDAL INFORMATION | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|
| PLACE | | Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) | | |
| NAME | (LAT/LONG) | Mean Higher High Water | Mean High Water | Mean Low Water |
| | | feet | feet | feet |
| Greely Point | (58°13'N/134°04'W) | 15.7 | 14.7 | 1.5 |
| Taku Point | (58°24'N/134°01'W) | 16.7 | 15.7 | 1.6 |
| Juneau | (58°18'N/134°25'W) | 16.3 | 15.3 | 1.6 |
| Fritz Cove | (58°19'N/134°36'W) | 15.9 | 15.0 | 1.5 |

Dashes (- -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>.
(Oct 2006)

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS
NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.



UNITED STATES
ALASKA
SOUTHEAST COAST

GASTINEAU CHANNEL AND TAKU INLET

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 58°18'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National
Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional
data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological
Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart
is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which
for charting purposes is considered equivalent
to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84).
Geographic positions referred to the North
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average of 1.189" southward and 6.395" westward
to agree with this chart.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in
Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or
revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the
Notice to Mariners. Information concerning
the regulations may be obtained at the Office
of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District
in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District
Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage,
Alaska.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on
any single aid to navigation, particularly on
floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List
and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are
subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 8 for important
supplemental information.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to
navigation are not indicated on this chart. See
Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIG
Consult U.S. Coast Gu
supplemental information o
navigation.

RADAR REFLE
Radar reflectors have be
floating aids to navigatio
reflector identification on I
omitted from this chart.

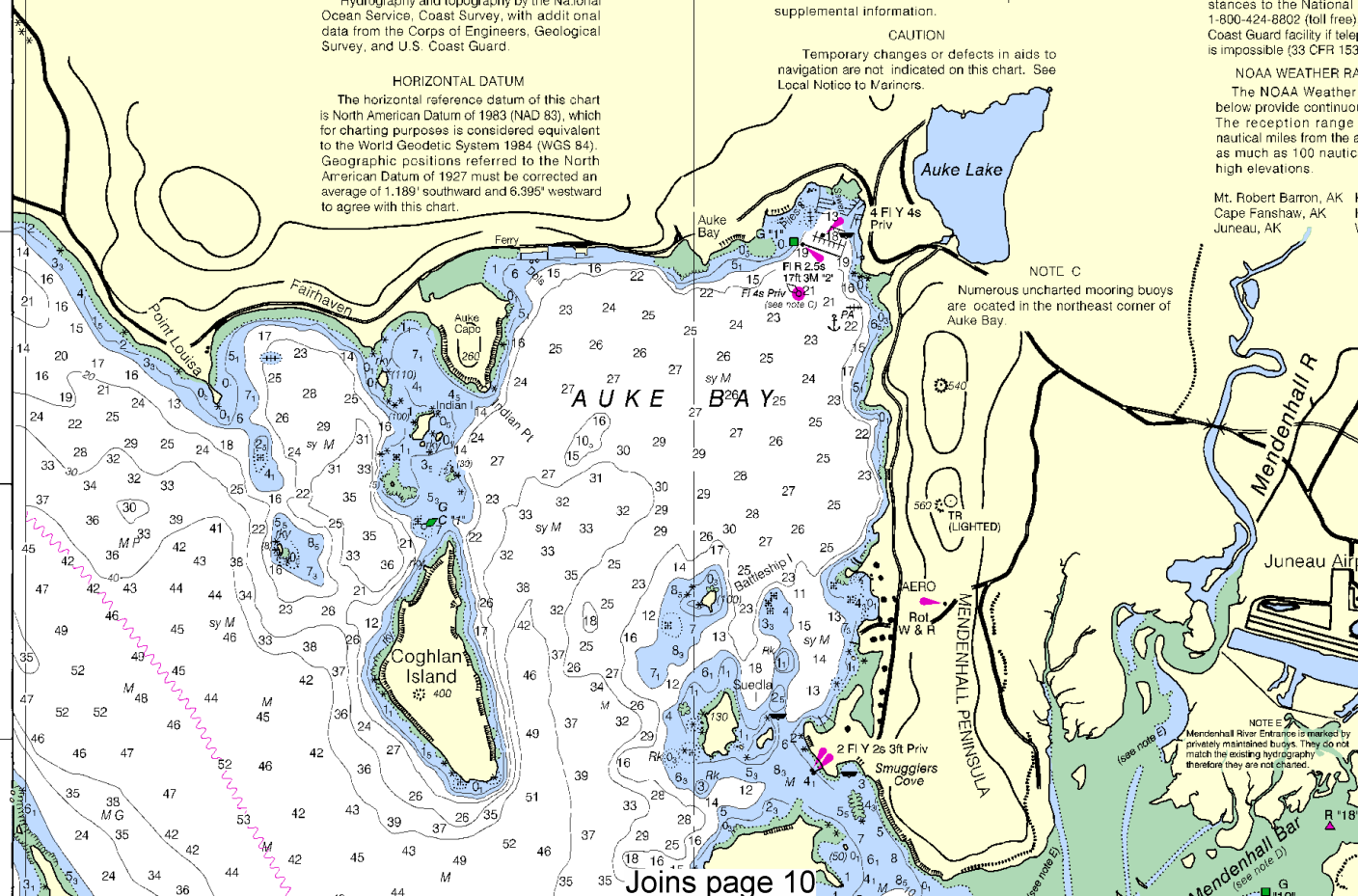
POLLUTION R
Report all spills of oil i
stances to the National R
1-800-424-8802 (toll free),
Coast Guard facility if telep
is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RAC
The NOAA Weather F
below provide continuous
The reception range is
nautical miles from the an
as much as 100 nautica
high elevations.

Mt. Robert Barron, AK K
Cape Fanshaw, AK K
Juneau, AK W

NOTE C
Numerous uncharted mooring buoys
are located in the northeast corner of
Auke Bay.

NOTE E
Mendenhall River Entrance is marked by
previously maintained buoys. They do not
match the existing hydrography
therefore they are not charted.



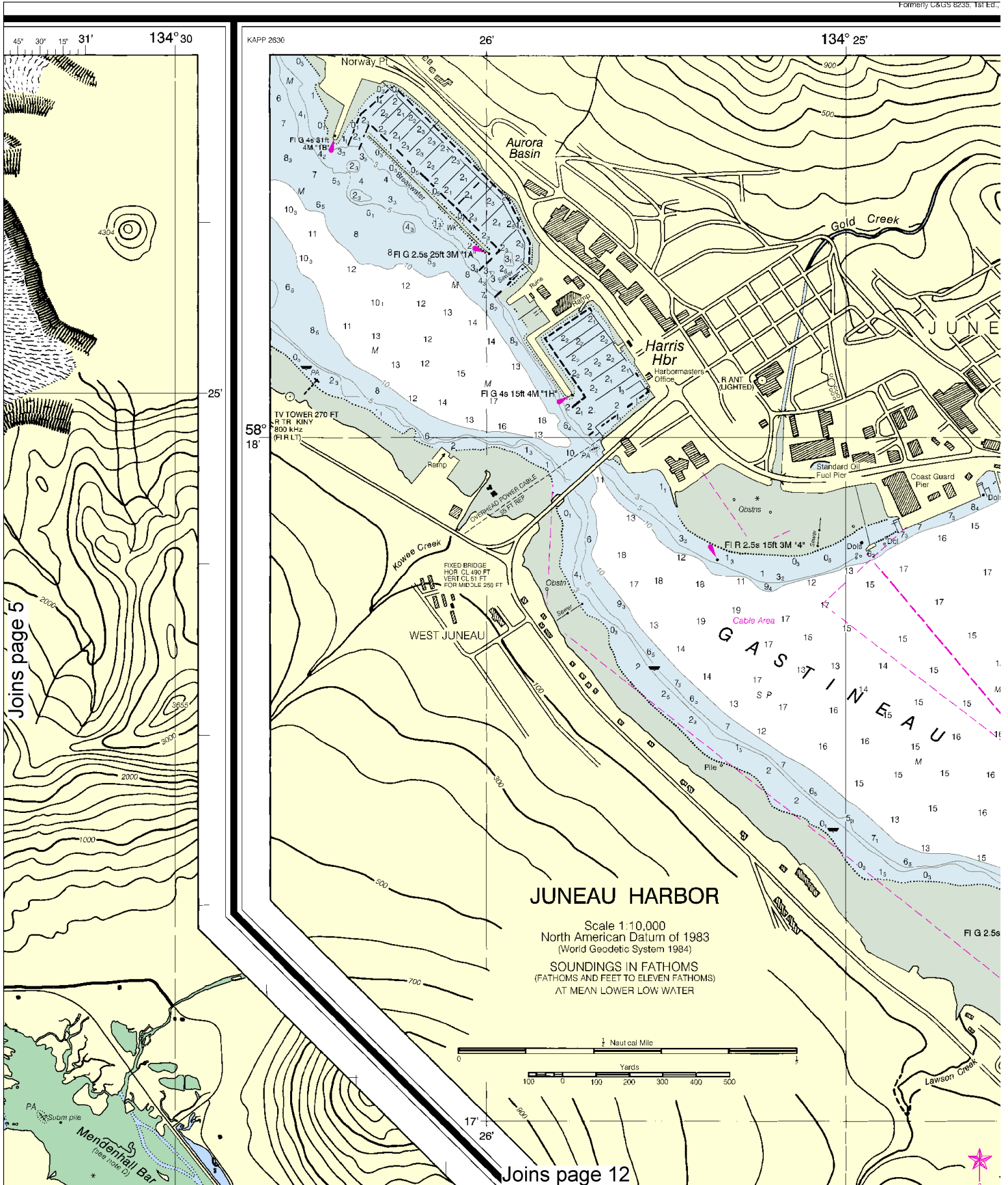
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Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





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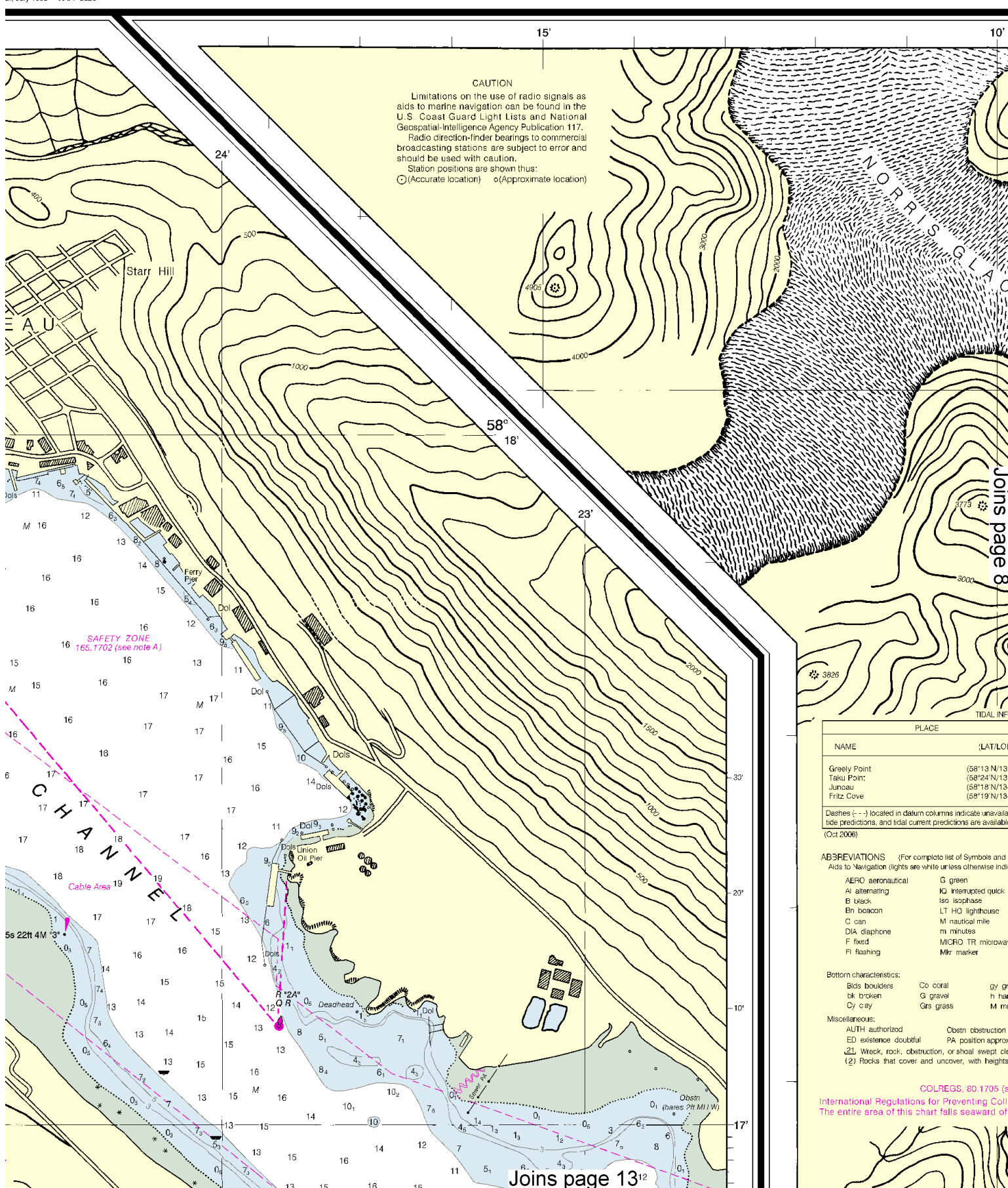


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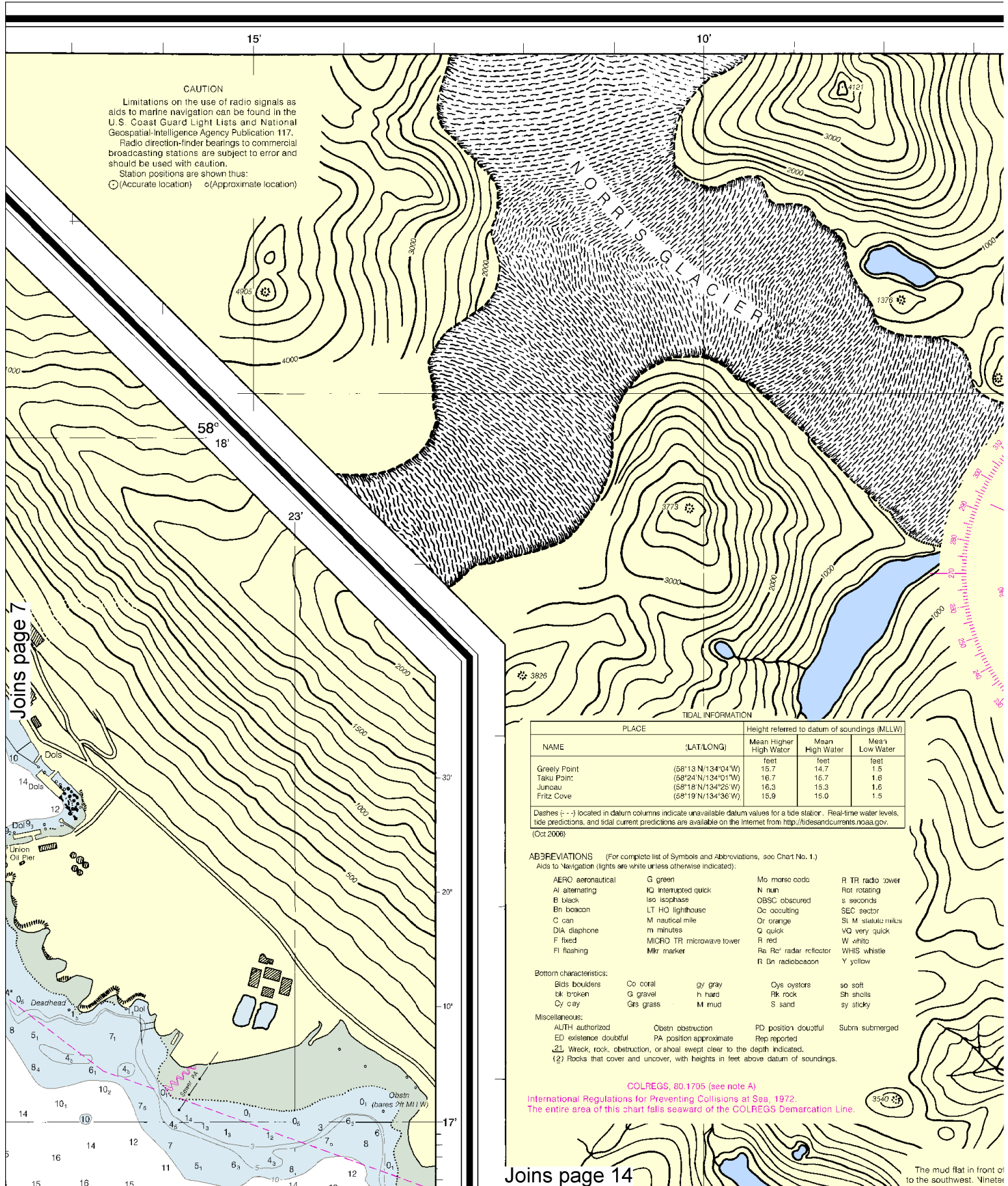
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

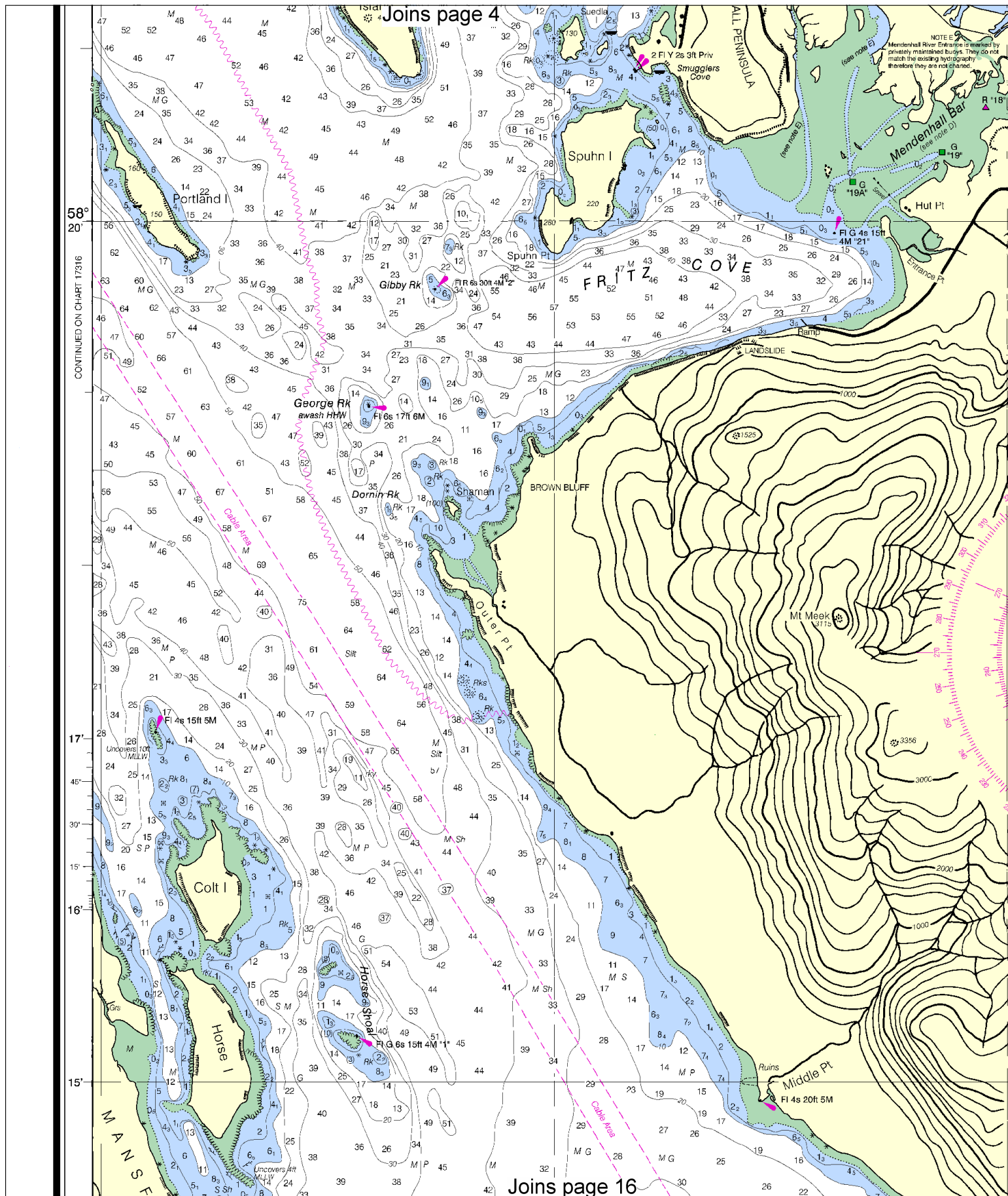
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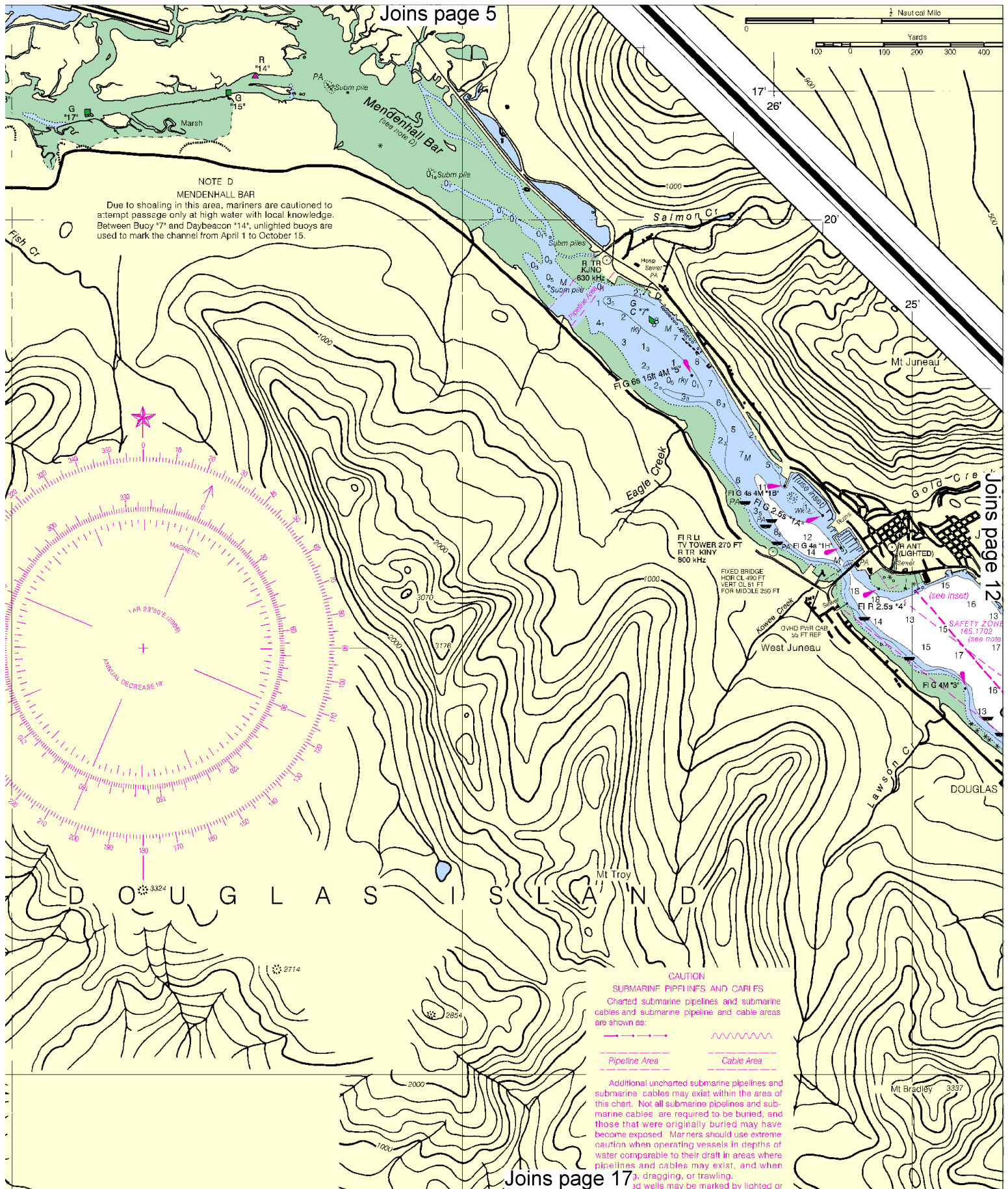




This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
 NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
 Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.

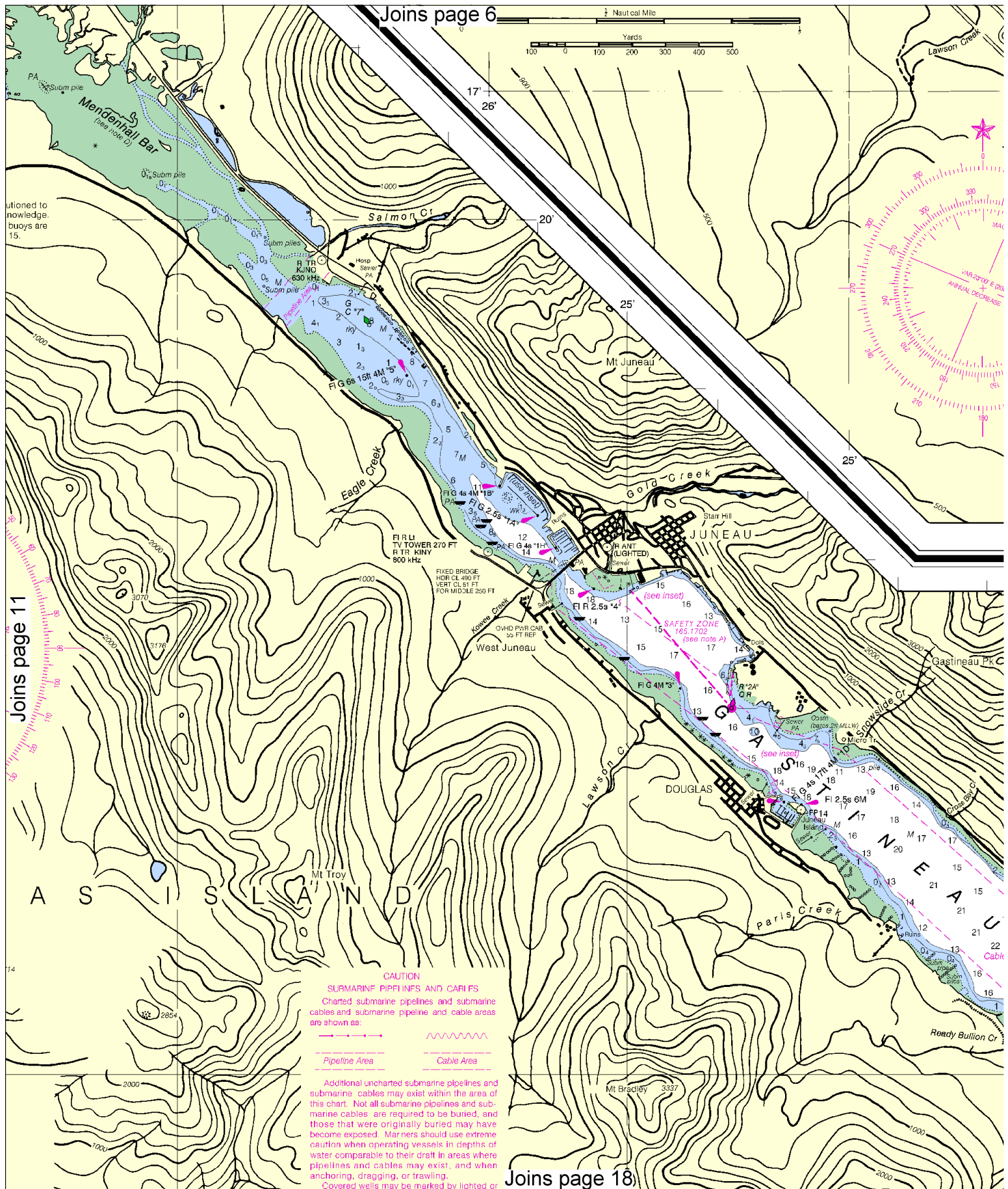


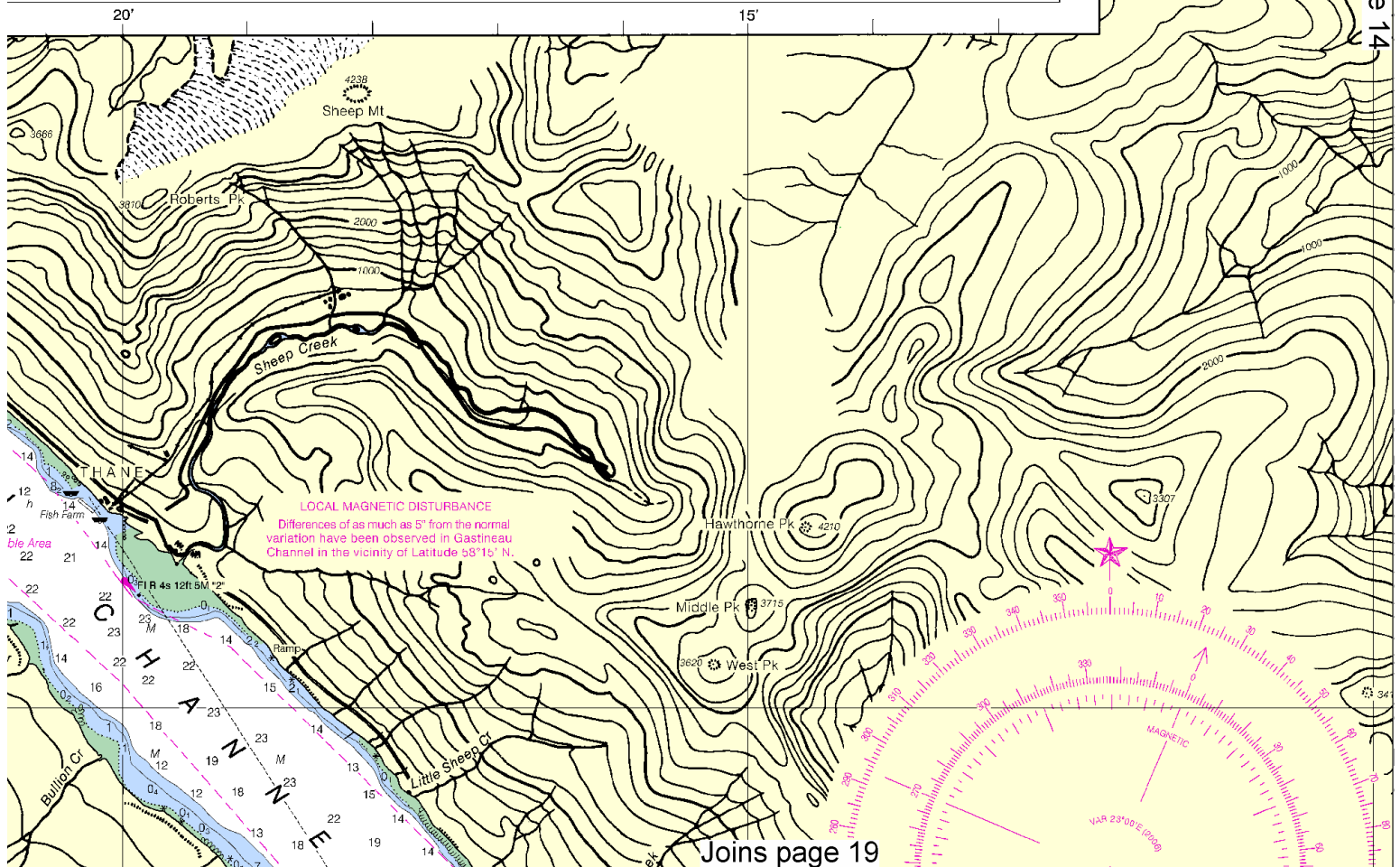
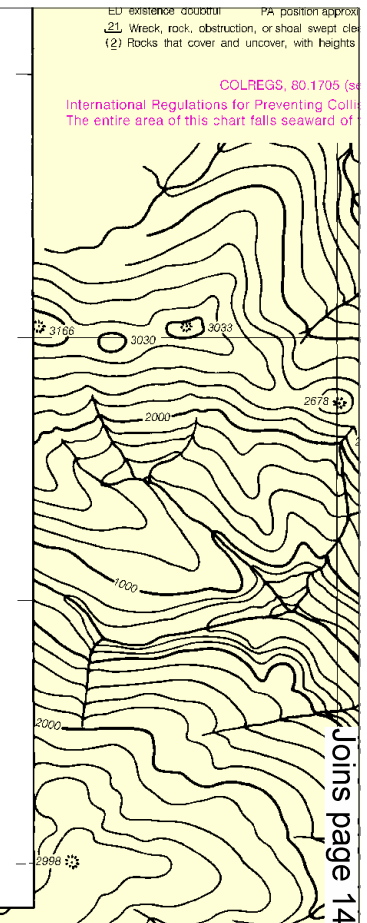
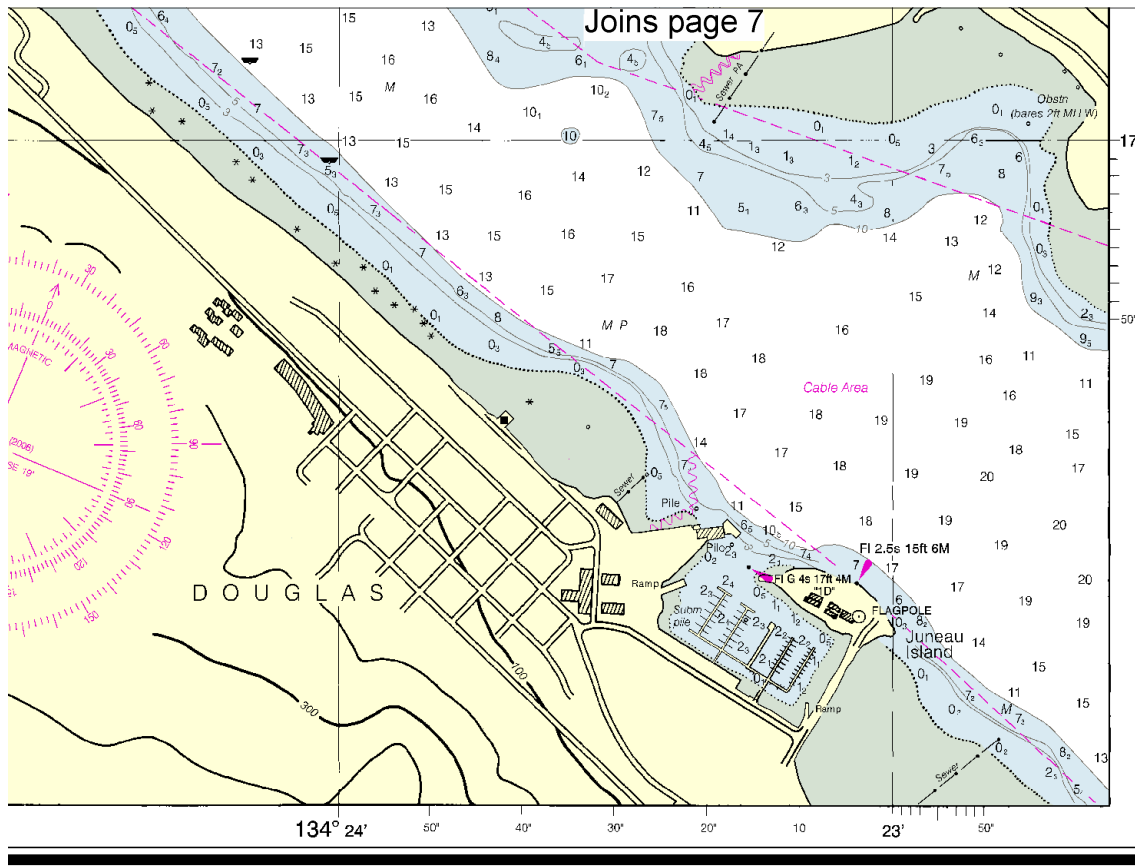


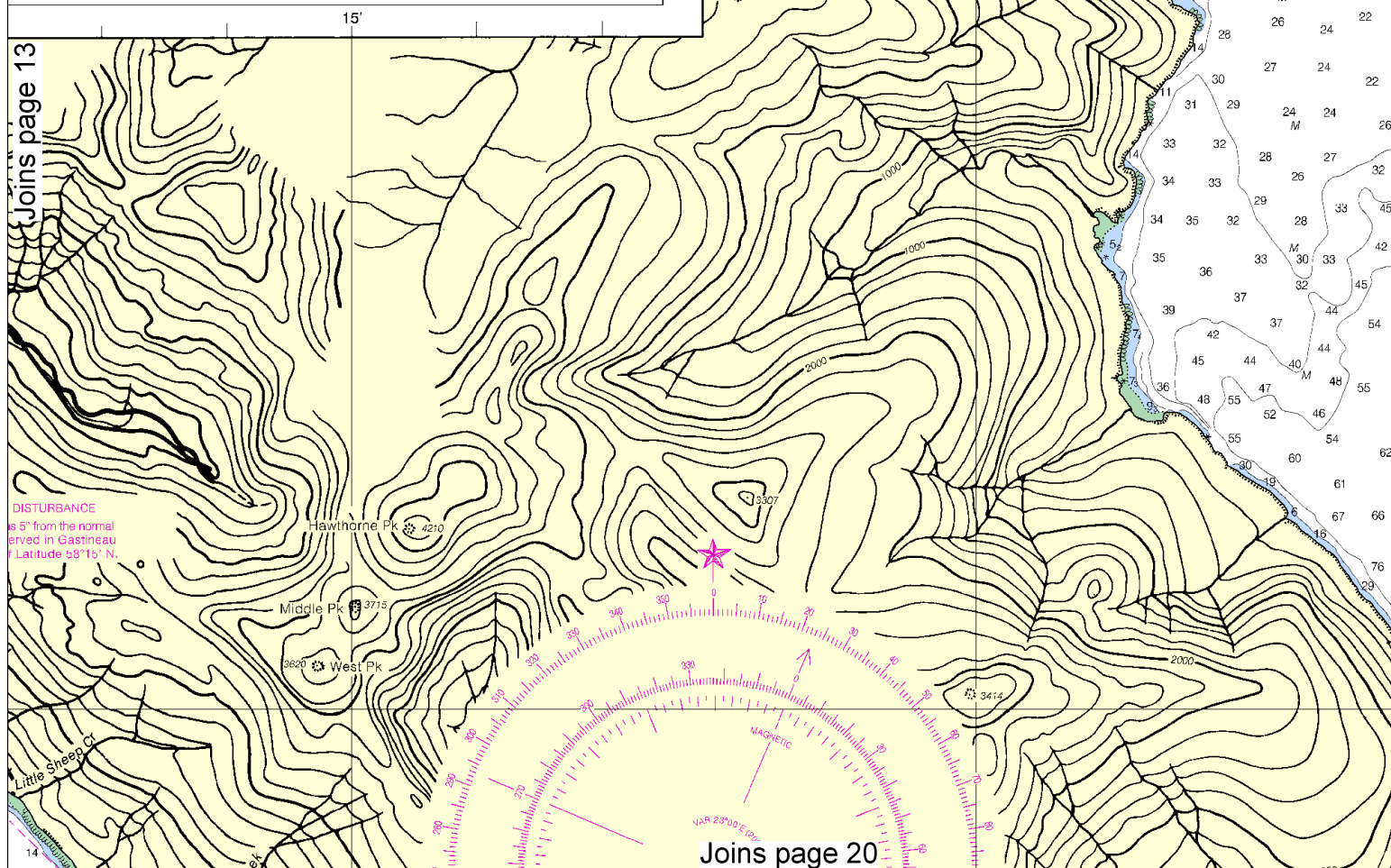
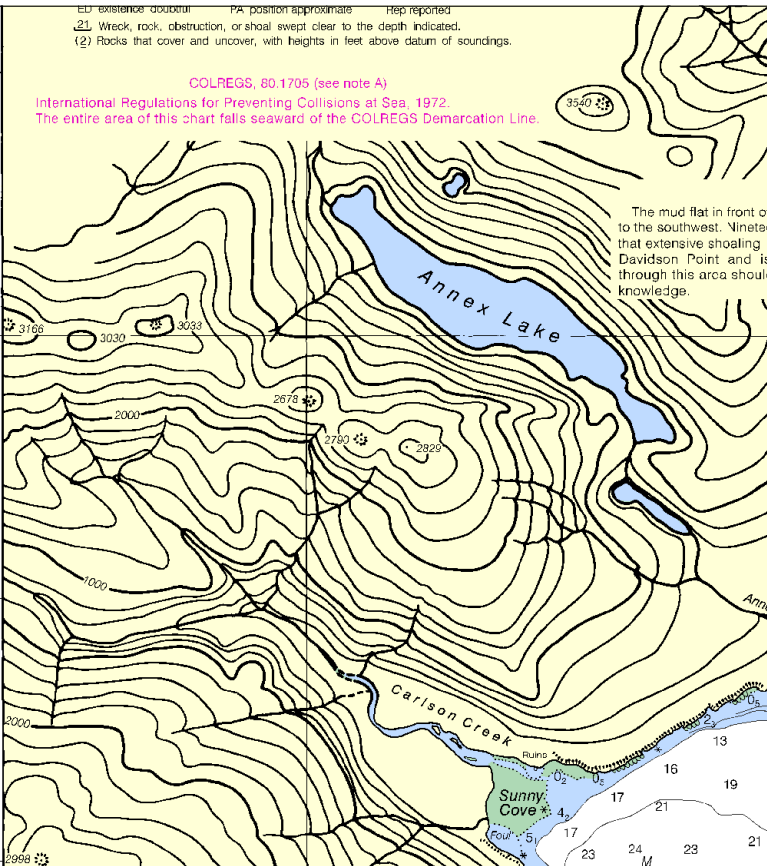
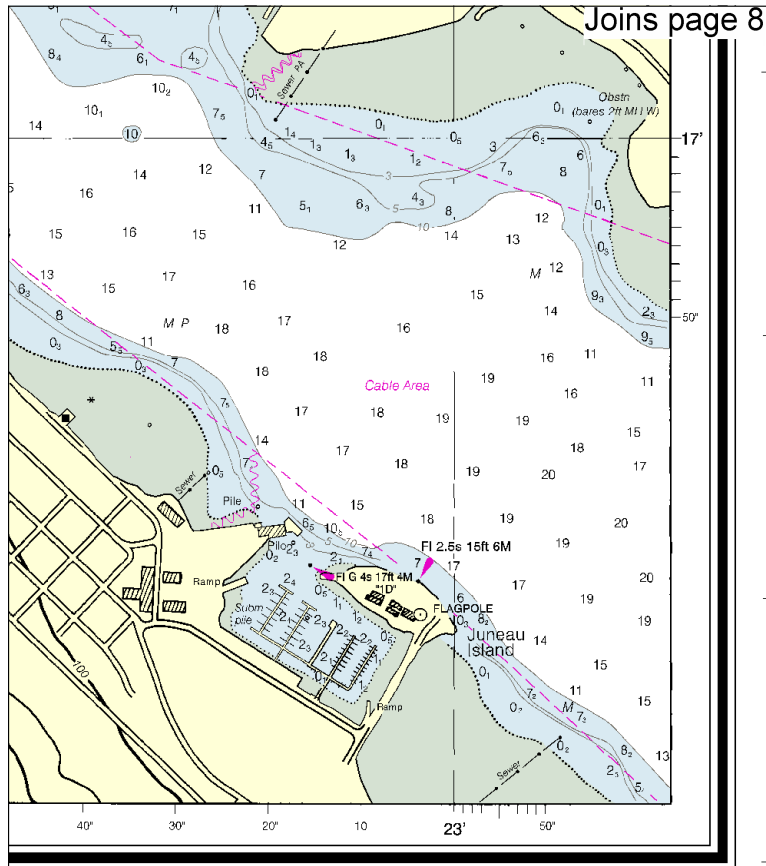


NOTE D
MENDENHALL BAR
Due to shoaling in this area, mariners are cautioned to attempt passage only at high water with local knowledge. Between Buoy '17' and Daybeacon '14', unlighted buoys are used to mark the channel from April 1 to October 15.

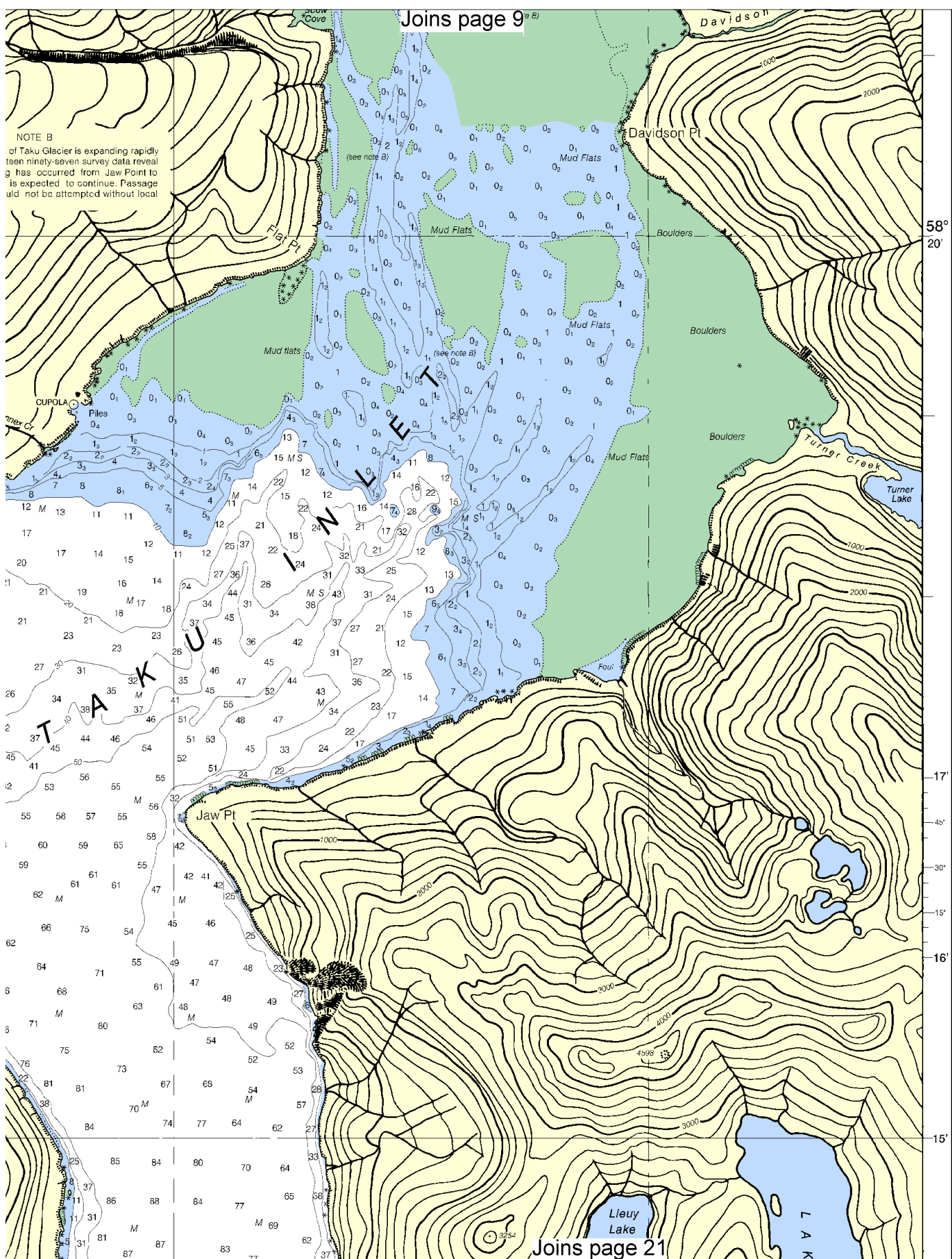
CAUTION
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Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:
— Pipeline Area — Cable Area
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NOTE B
of Taku Glacier is expanding rapidly
teen ninety-seven survey data reveal
g has occurred from Jaw Point to
is expected to continue. Passage
uld not be attempted without local



58°
20'

17'

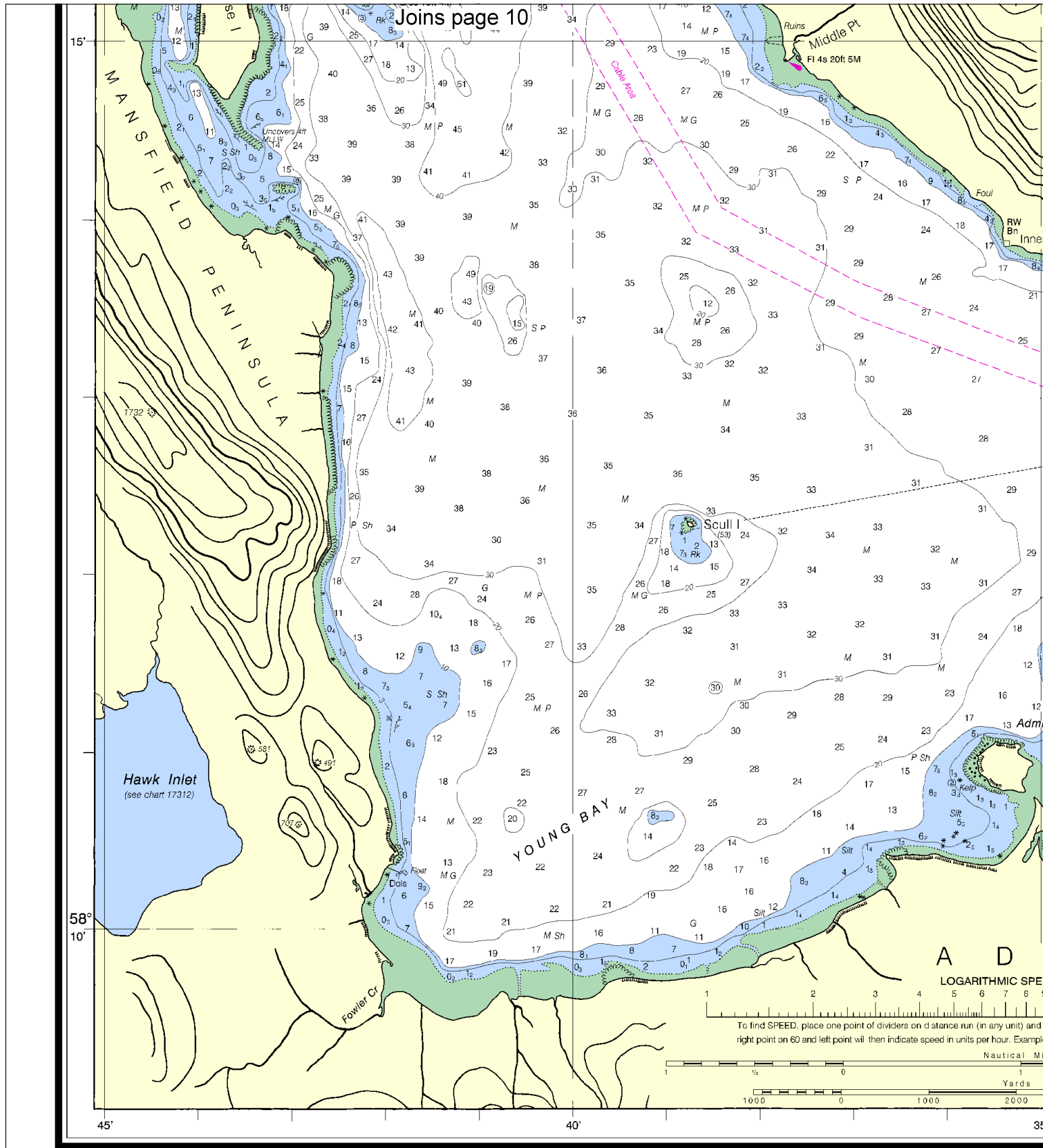
45°

30°

15°

16'

15°



24th Ed., Nov. /06 ■ Corrected through NM Nov. 25/06
Corrected through LNM Nov. 14/06

17315

CAUTION
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nauticalcharts.noaa.gov

SOUNDINGS IN FAT
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOM)

16



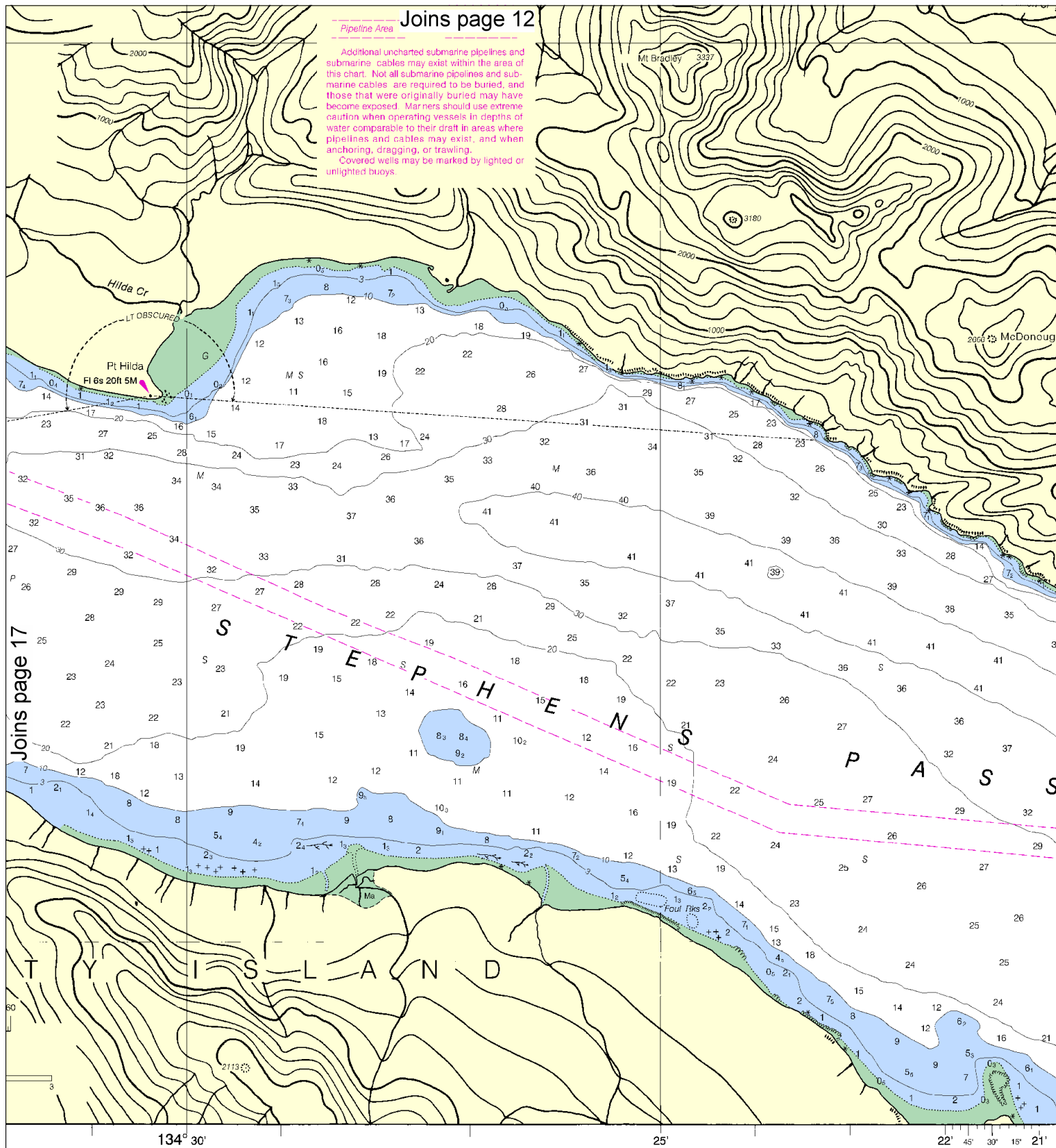
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



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is designed to promote safe navigation. The National is to submit corrections, additions, or comments for ef. Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Mary and 20910-3282.

Published at Washing
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
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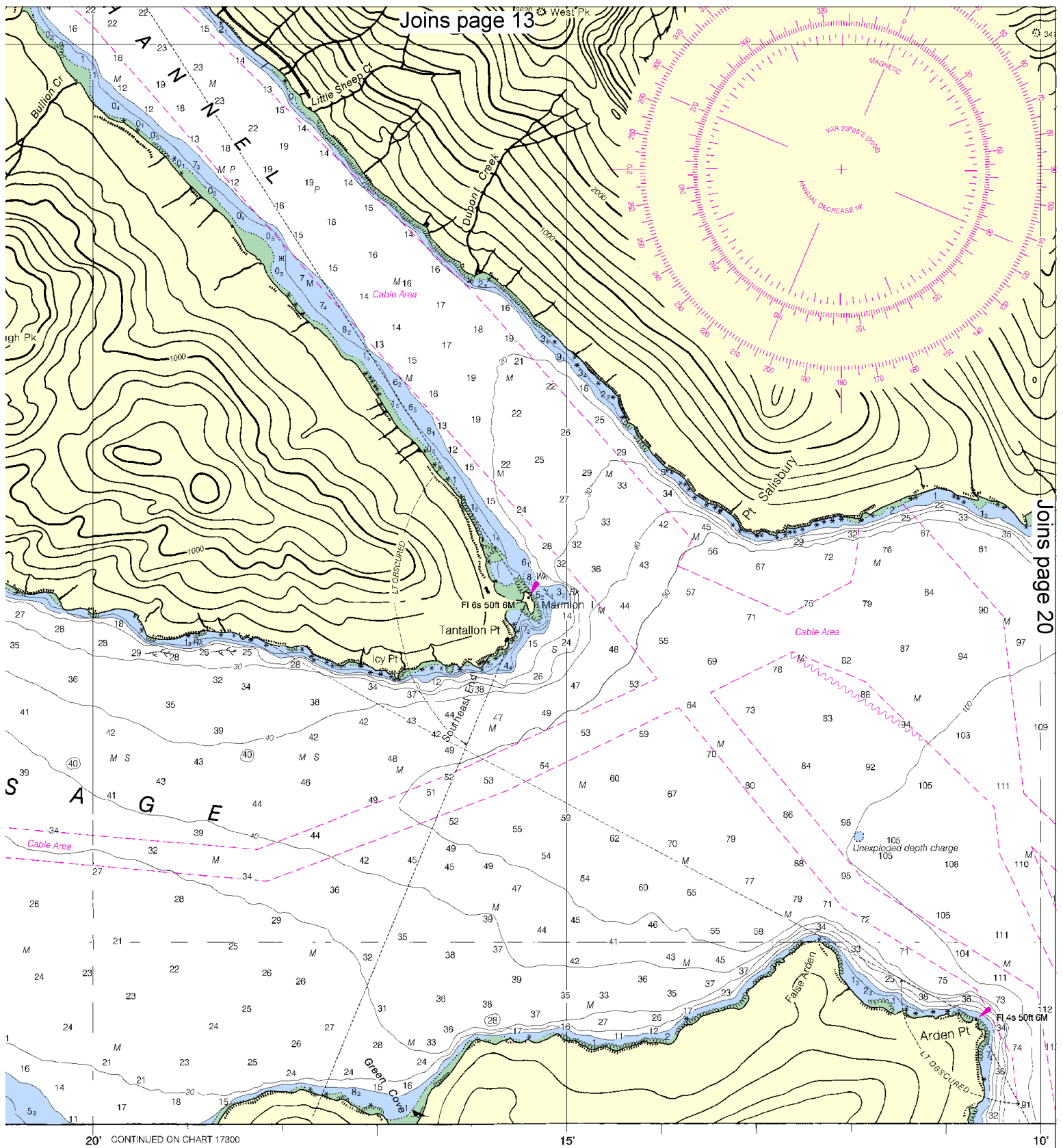


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

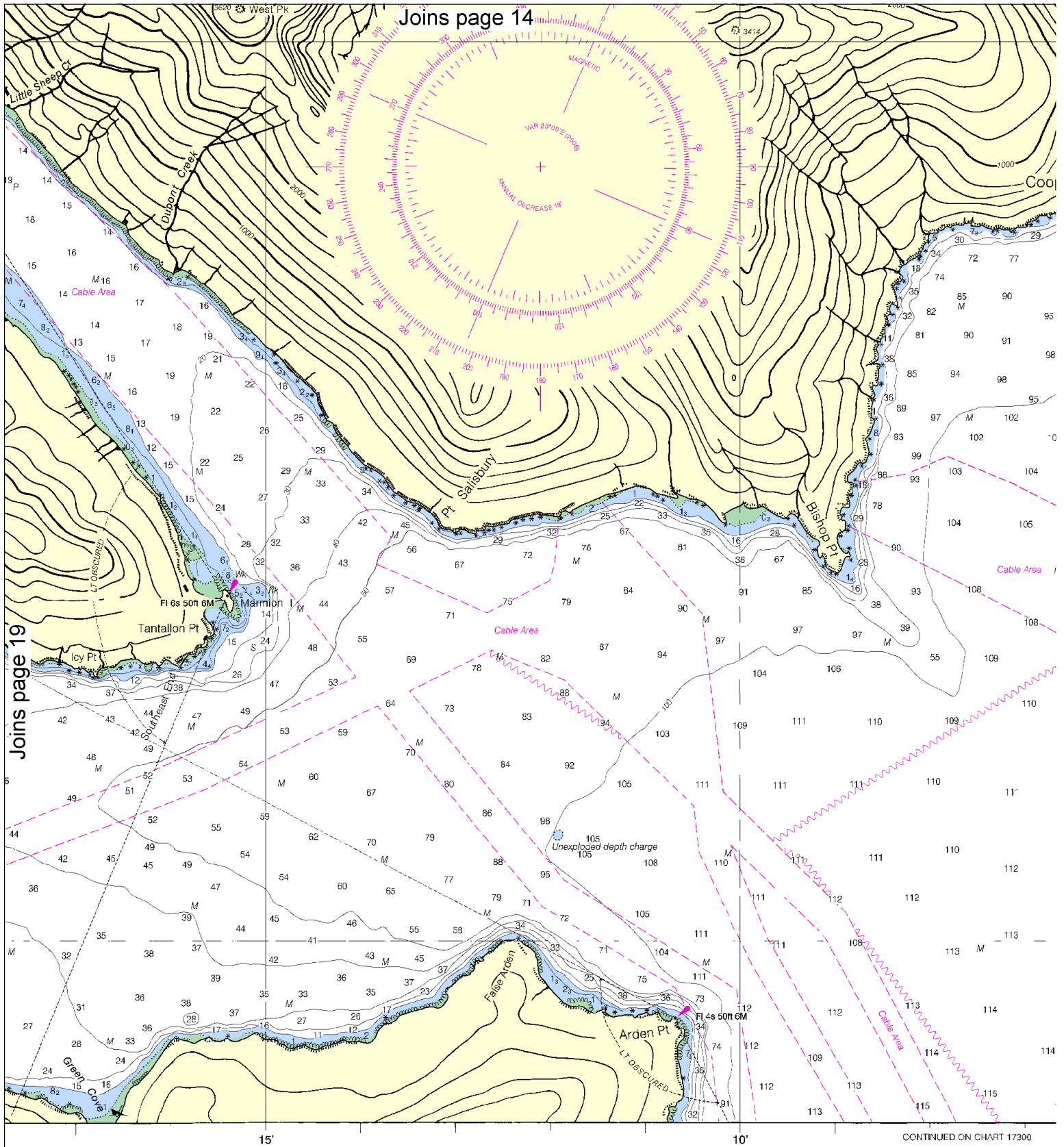




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 COMMERCE
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 SERVICE
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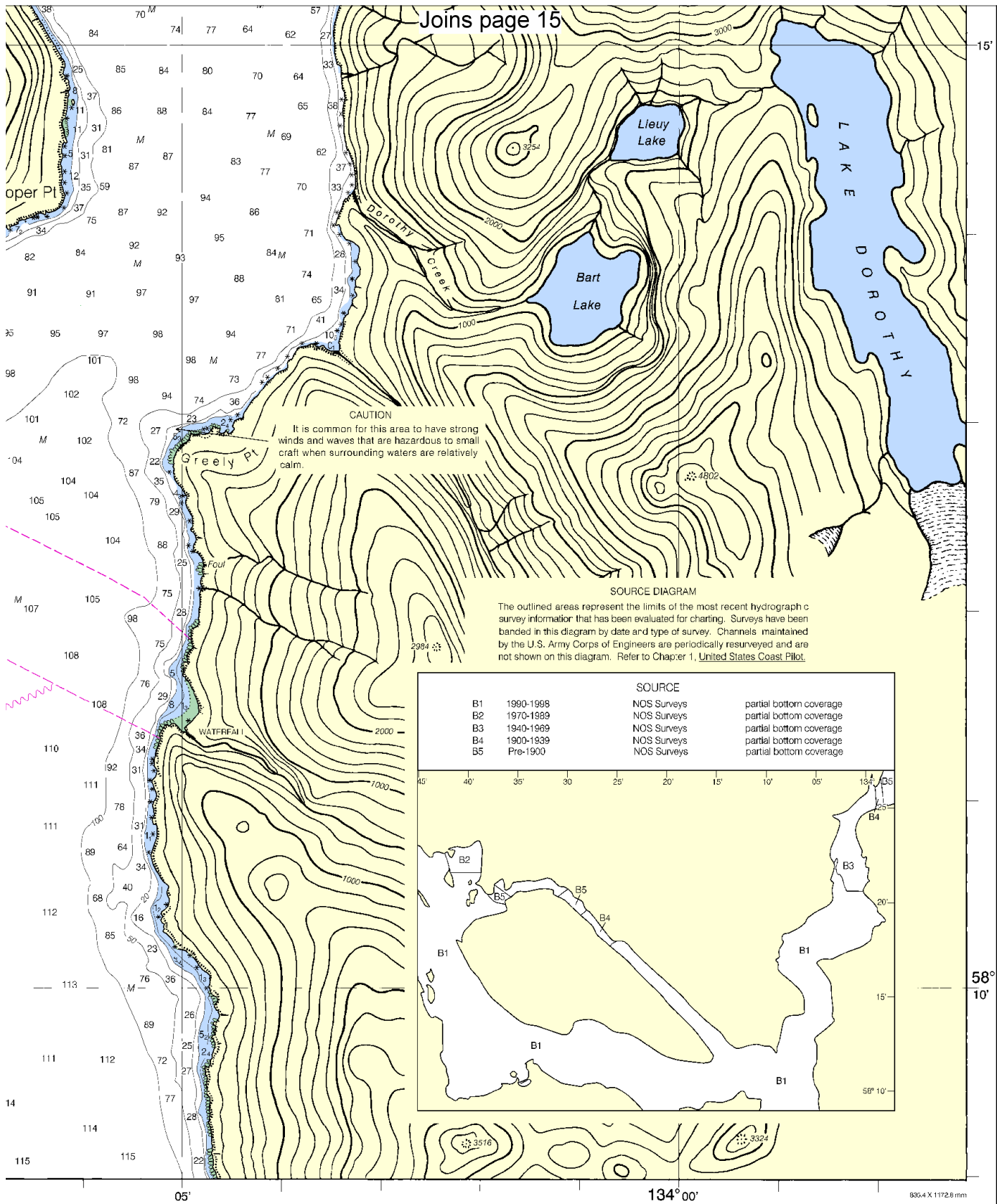
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CONTINUED ON CHART 17300

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

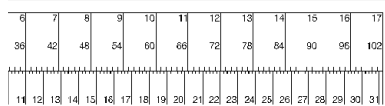
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| | | | | | | |
|---------|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| FATHOMS | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| FEET | 6 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 30 | 36 |
| METERS | | | | | | |



Gastineau Channel and Taku Inlet
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:40,000

17315



ED. NO. 24
NSN 7642014011396
NGA REFERENCE NO. 17BHA17315

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700

Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.